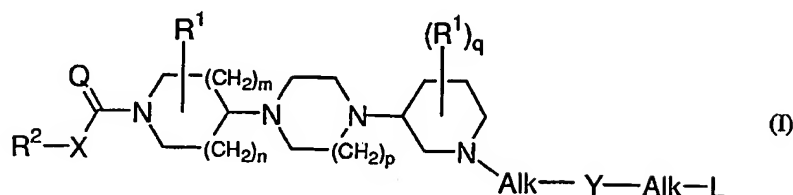


CLAIMS

- 5 1. A compound according to the general Formula (I)



the pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base addition salts thereof, the stereochemically isomeric forms thereof, the *N*-oxide form thereof and prodrugs thereof, wherein :

- 10 n is an integer, equal to 0, 1 or 2 ;
 m is an integer, equal to 1 or 2, provided that if m is 2, then n is 1 ;
 p is an integer equal to 1 or 2 ;
 q is an integer equal to 0 or 1 ;
 Q is O or NR³ ;
 15 X is a covalent bond or a bivalent radical of formula -O-, -S- or -NR³- ;
 each R³ independently from each other, is hydrogen or alkyl ;
 each R¹ independently from each other, is selected from the group of Ar¹, Ar¹-alkyl and di(Ar¹)-alkyl ;
 R² is Ar², Ar²-alkyl, di(Ar²)alkyl, Het¹ or Het¹-alkyl ;
 20 Y is a covalent bond or a bivalent radical of formula -C(=O)-, -SO₂-, >C=CH-R or >C=N-R, wherein R is CN or nitro ;
 each Alk represents, independently from each other, a covalent bond ; a bivalent straight or branched, saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms ; or a cyclic saturated or unsaturated
 25 hydrocarbon radical having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms ; each radical optionally substituted on one or more carbon atoms with one or more phenyl, halo, cyano, hydroxy, formyl and amino radicals ;
 L is selected from the group of hydrogen, alkyl, alkyloxy, Ar³-oxy, alkyloxycarbonyl, alkylcarbonyloxy, mono- and di(alkyl)amino, mono- and di(Ar³)amino, Ar³, Ar³carbonyl, Het² and Het²carbonyl ;
 30 Ar¹ is phenyl, optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents, each independently from each other, selected from the group of halo, alkyl,

-67-

- cyano, aminocarbonyl and alkyloxy ;
- Ar² is naphthalenyl or phenyl, each optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents, each independently from each other, selected from the group of halo, nitro, amino, mono- and di(alkyl)amino, cyano, alkyl, hydroxy, alkyloxy, carboxyl, alkyloxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl and mono- and di(alkyl)aminocarbonyl ;
- Ar³ is naphthalenyl or phenyl, optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents, each independently from each other, selected from the group of alkyloxy, alkyl, halo, hydroxy, Ar¹carbonyloxycarbonyl, pyridinyl, morpholinyl, pyrrolidinyl, imidazo[1,2-a]pyridinyl, morpholinylcarbonyl, pyrrolidinylcarbonyl, amino and cyano ;
- Het¹ is a monocyclic heterocyclic radical selected from the the group of pyrrolyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, furanyl, thienyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl and pyridazinyl ; or a bicyclic heterocyclic radical selected from the group of quinolinyl, quinoxalinyl, indolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, benzofuranyl, benzothienyl and 4a,8a-dihydro-2H-chromenyl ; each heterocyclic radical may optionally be substituted on any atom by one or more radicals selected from the group of halo, oxo and alkyl ;
- Het² is a monocyclic heterocyclic radical selected from the group of tetrahydrofuranyl, pyrrolidinyl, dioxolyl, imidazolidinyl, pyrazolidinyl, piperidinyl, morpholinyl, dithianyl, thiomorpholinyl, piperazinyl, imidazolidinyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, 2H-pyrrolyl, pyrrolinyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolinyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, triazolyl, furanyl, thienyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl and triazinyl ; or a bicyclic heterocyclic radical selected from the group of benzopiperidinyl, quinolinyl, quinoxalinyl, indolyl, isoindolyl, chromenyl, benzimidazolyl, imidazo[1,2-a]pyridinyl, benzoxazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, benzofuranyl, benzothienyl, benzo[2,1,3]oxadiazolyl, imidazo[2,1-b]thiazolyl, 2,3-dihydrobenzo[1,4]dioxyl and octahydrobenzo[1,4]dioxyl ; each radical may optionally be substituted with one or more radicals selected from the group of Ar¹, Ar¹alkyl, Ar¹alkyloxyalkyl, halo, hydroxy, alkyl, alkylcarbonyl, alkyloxy, alkyloxyalkyl, alkyloxycarbonyl, piperidinyl, pyridinyl, pyrrolyl, thienyl, oxo and oxazolyl ; and

-68-

- alkyl is a straight or branched saturated hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a cyclic saturated hydrocarbon radicals having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms ; optionally substituted on one or more carbon atoms with one or more radicals selected from the group of phenyl, halo, cyano, oxo, hydroxy, formyl and amino.
2. A compound according to claim 1, characterized in that
- n is 1 ;
 - m is 1 ;
 - 10 p is 1 ;
 - q is 0 ;
 - Q is O ;
 - X is a covalent bond ;
 - each R¹ is Ar¹ or Ar¹-alkyl ;
 - 15 R² is Ar² ;
 - Y is a covalent bond or a bivalent radical of formula -C(=O)-, -SO₂- or >C=CH-R or >C=N-R, wherein R is CN or nitro ;
 - each Alk represents, independently from each other, a covalent bond ; a bivalent straight or branched, saturated hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms ; or a cyclic saturated hydrocarbon radical having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms ; each radical optionally substituted on one or more carbon atoms with one or more hydroxy radicals ;
 - 20 L is selected from the group of hydrogen, alkyl, alkyloxy, alkylcarbonyloxy, mono- and di(alkyl)amino, mono-and di(Ar³)amino, Ar³, Het² and Het²carbonyl ;
 - 25 Ar¹ is phenyl ;
 - Ar² is phenyl, optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 alkyl radicals ;
 - Ar³ is phenyl, optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents, each independently from each other, selected from the group of alkyloxy, alkyl, halo, hydroxy, Ar¹carbonyloxy and cyano;
 - 30 Het² is a heterocyclic radical selected from the group of tetrahydrofuranyl, pyrrolidinyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, furanyl, thienyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyrazinyl, benzo [2,1,3]oxadiazolyl and imidazo[2,1-b]thiazolyl ; each radical optionally substituted with one or more Ar¹alkyloxyalkyl, halo, alkyl, alkylcarbonyl, pyridinyl or oxazolyl radicals ; and
 - 35

-69-

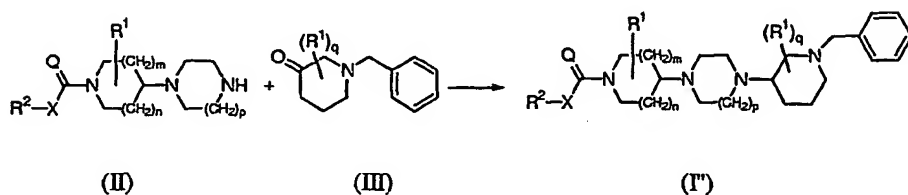
alkyl is a straight hydrocarbon radical having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, optionally substituted with one or more radicals selected from the group of halo and hydroxy;

- 5 3. A compound according to any of claims 1-2, characterized in that R¹ is Ar¹methyl and attached to the 2-position or R¹ is Ar¹ and attached to the 3-position .
4. A compound according to any of claims 1-3, characterized in that the R²-X-C(=Q)- moiety is 3,5-di-(trifluoromethyl) phenylcarbonyl.
- 10 5. A compound according to any of claims 1-4, characterized in that p is 1.
6. A compound according to any of claims 1-5, characterized in that Y is -C(=O)-.
- 15 7. A compound according to any of claims 1-6, characterized in that Alk is a covalent bond.
8. A compound according to any of claims 1-3, characterized in that L is Het².
- 20 9. A compound selected from the group of compounds with compound number 25, 48, 79, 39, 15, 41, 64, 88, 50, 59 and 3, as mentioned in any one of Tables 1-2.
10. A compound according to any one of claims 1-9 for use as a medicine.
- 25 11. The use of a compound according to any one of claims 1-10 for the manufacture of a medicament for treating tachykinin mediated conditions.
12. The use of a compound according to claim 11 for the manufacture of a medicament for treating schizophrenia, emesis, anxiety, depression, irritable
30 bowel syndrome (IBS), circadian rhythm disturbances, pain, neurogenic inflammation, asthma, micturition disorders such as urinary incontinence and nociception.
13. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier
35 and, as active ingredient, a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to any one of claims 1- 9.

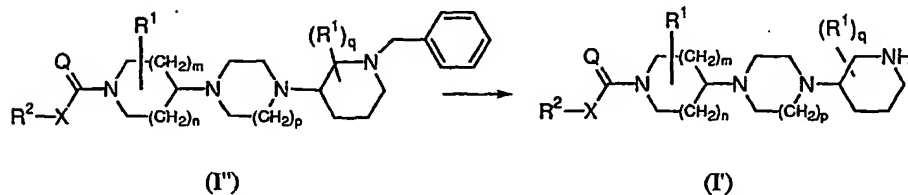
-70-

14. A process for preparing a pharmaceutical composition as claimed in claim 13, characterized in that a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier is intimately mixed with a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as claimed in any one of claims 1-9.

15. A process for the preparation of a compound of Formula (I'') in which an intermediate compound of Formula (II) is reacted with an intermediate compound of Formula (III), wherein the radicals R^2 , X, Q, R^1 , m, n, p and q are as defined in claim 1.



16. A process for the preparation of a compound of Formula (I') in which a final compound of Formula (I'') is reductively hydrogenated, wherein the radicals R^2 , X, Q, R^1 , m, n, p and q are as defined in claim 1.



17. A process for the preparation of a compound according to Formula (I') comprising the consecutive steps of
- 1) obtaining a compound of Formula (I'') according to claim 15 ;
 - 2) obtaining a compound of Formula (I') according to claim 16.